



Directorate of
Intelligence

MASTER FILE COPY

**DO NOT GIVE OUT
OR MARK ON**

~~Secret~~

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

25X1

26 July 1984

~~Secret~~

*GI TR 84-016
26 July 1984*

Copy **495**

Page Denied

Secret

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

25X1

26 July 1984

25X1

1

Perspective—The Resurgent RAF

25X1

5

Highlights

25X1

11

“Narcoterrorism:” Two Dimensions of the Problem

25X1

25X1

13

Cuban Support for Terrorism in South America

25X1

25X1

23

International Terrorist Incidents Statistical Overview

25X1

25

Chronology

*This review is published every other week by the Directorate of Intelligence.
Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor*

25X1

Secret

Secret

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

25X1

26 July 1984

Perspective***The Resurgent RAF***

25X1

The recent arrests of seven members of the Red Army Faction (RAF) and the discovery that they possessed detailed plans and casing reports of various NATO and US military installations indicate that the group is still active and extremely dangerous. The RAF has not committed a terrorist act since 1981. This long pause, coupled with successful West German counterterrorist operations against the group in 1982, led some observers to conclude that the RAF was moribund. Such judgments, it is now clear, failed to take adequate account of the group's historical ability, even after enormous setbacks, to recruit new members and to regenerate a leadership cadre. Despite the latest arrests

25X1

the threat to US interests posed by the RAF is currently as high as it ever

25X1

25X1

Apparently Successful Recruitment Program. Three of the persons recently arrested had not previously been identified as RAF members.

25X1

there may be as many as 14 new members of the so-called hardcore, the small group of people—rarely more than 2 dozen—at the center of the organization who carry out terrorist operations. Apparently, an extremely capable terrorist organization has been completely rebuilt

25X1

25X1

25X1

How the group was able to do this is a mystery,

25X1

It appears, however, that many of the new members may not previously have been known to the police. Moreover, some may have continued to live overt lives after joining the hardcore; this would represent a significant change in RAF practice—historically, new members defiantly signaled their accession to “Kommando” status by going underground, even when they were not wanted by the police.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Same Targets—Same Tactics. the RAF is still pursuing a two-pronged strategy of targeting symbols of “US imperialism”—in this case US military facilities and the NATO pipeline—and leading members of the West German establishment—in this case the judge presiding at the trial of RAF leaders Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar, who were arrested late in 1982.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

GI TR 84-016

Secret

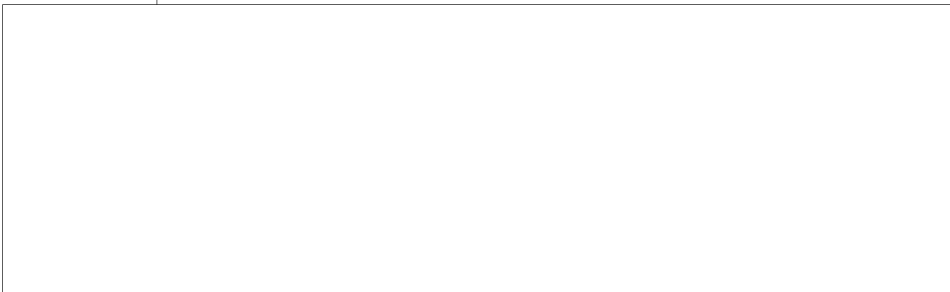
BKA officials examining documents, money, and weapons recently confiscated from the RAF. Stern ©



25X1

As in the past, obtaining the release of imprisoned members is another main goal of the group.

25X1



25X1

Current Operational Capabilities. Since we do not know the current membership of the RAF hardcore, it is difficult to estimate the current capabilities of the group. Certainly the arrests of seven members, including four of the group's most experienced and dangerous terrorists, together with the confiscation of weapons,

Secret

Secret

money, and documents, significantly reduce its capabilities. On the other hand, the type of operation the RAF had apparently been contemplating—bombings and assassinations—would require neither a large number of participants nor much special expertise. There are probably enough RAF terrorists remaining at large to mount a significant operation if they want to. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] the RAF had completed reconnaissance work on a number of potential targets (chiefly US military facilities) and could strike without further preparations. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted] suggest that the RAF has cached money, weapons, and other supplies— [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] In conclusion then, despite the arrests the RAF may well be capable—in terms of both personnel and equipment—of mounting a major terrorist attack at any time. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

Effect of the Arrests. The threat warning issued by the German authorities was based on the capabilities and intentions of the group as revealed—or suggested—by the evidence garnered during the arrests. What effect the arrests will have on the commandos still free is not known. Judging by its past practices, the RAF will not necessarily abandon its plans to attack particular targets, even though its interest in these targets has now been revealed to the authorities. Furthermore, in the past the RAF sometimes responded to government counterterrorism successes by conducting retaliatory attacks of its own—the assassination of the Federal Attorney General in 1977 was one example. But after the arrests of three RAF leaders in late 1982 the remaining members of the hardcore of that time did not retaliate; instead they went deeper into hiding. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

[redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

Highlights**Alert Item**

Iraq: Threats From the Dawa Party. On 28 June in a press release in Iran, the Iranian-backed Dawa Party warned all foreign workers in Iraq to leave the country by 17 July or face attacks by the Mujahedin, Dawa's action arm. The set date is the anniversary of the Ba'th coup in Iraq. We believe the threat should be taken seriously because the group has a demonstrated capacity to operate outside Iraq.

25X1

The Dawa spokesman in Tehran issued another credible threat on 7 July, warning France and the Arab Gulf nations that their interests will be targets of Mujahedin attacks if they continue to aid Iraq.

25X1

Key Indicators

ETA Attacks on French Targets Explained. Leaders of the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) have ordered armed attacks on French economic targets and trucks, according to letters confiscated during a Spanish police raid on an ETA member's home on 26 June. In the letters—written between February and June—the ETA leadership criticized its illegal commandos for not using armed attacks to put pressure on French President Francois Mitterrand to halt the expulsion of ETA members from southern France. These letters help explain the rash of recent attacks against French targets:

- On 27 June, the day following the expulsion of three Spanish Basque activists from France, a group called Support for Prisoners and Basque Refugees firebombed and heavily damaged an empty French tour bus in San Sebastian.
- On 10 July near Burgos, a French truck driver was injured when bombs planted by ETA exploded under five French trucks. On 14 July in Pamplona, four parked cars with French license plates were firebombed and an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn a French tour bus. ETA is believed responsible.

25X1

France: Action Directe Renews Terrorist Campaign. In Paris, the leftwing extremist group Action Directe (AD) claimed responsibility for three bomb attacks during the period 12-14 July, seriously damaging two government buildings and an independent think tank. Two AD factions claimed responsibility for the attacks: the Ciro Rizzato Combat Unit, named after an Italian leftist killed last October in a bank holdup, and the Lahouri Farid Benchellal Combat Unit, named for a French leftist extremist found dead in a jail cell in Helsinki in January 1982. French officials viewed the weekend attacks as a direct response to formal charges filed on 13 July against three members of Action Directe for the murder of two French policemen in a Paris shootout in May 1983. The attacks may represent the beginning of a new offensive by the group, which is credited with more than 40 bombings in France since late 1981.

25X1

Secret

GI TR 84-016
26 July 1984

Secret

Significant Developments

South Africa: Car Bomb Causes 31 Casualties. On 12 July in Durban, a car bomb exploded outside a factory, killing five and wounding 26 civilians. The victims were almost evenly divided between blacks and whites, although at least four of the fatalities were blacks. African National Congress (ANC) terrorists probably were responsible. The same type of car bomb was set off in the ANC-sponsored attack in Durban in April of this year, which suggests that one terrorist team probably carried out both attacks. The attack on a factory does not fit normal ANC targeting practices, but, according to press reports, two trucks carrying South African troops passed the site just prior to the explosion. []

25X1

Angola: UNITA Bombs Pipeline. In the Cabinda Enclave, UNITA commandos bombed an oil and gas pipeline owned by Gulf Oil on 13 July, killing 10 Angolans and temporarily closing the pipeline. A UNITA communique stated that the purpose of the action was to warn foreign oil companies to reassess their cooperation with the Luanda regime. UNITA has been targeting foreign entities—whose expertise is necessary for Angola's economic survival—in hopes of driving them from the country. This bombing, however, was UNITA's first deliberate attack on a US target and its first major action in the strategic Cabinda Enclave. []

25X1

France: GAL Methods Changing. Antiterrorist activities by the Antiterrorist Liberation Front (GAL), whose aim is "to pursue Basque terrorists wherever they may be," appear to be shifting from assassinations to less discriminate bombings. GAL recently claimed credit for an attack on 10 July in St. Jean de Luz in which two men on a motorcycle hurled a bomb into a bar frequented by Spanish Basque exiles, injuring one Basque and two others. GAL also claimed responsibility for a bombing on 15 June on the Basque coast that wounded two Spanish Basques and slightly injured two others. Widespread public speculation links Spanish security forces to GAL activities. If so, the tendency toward indiscriminate attacks might reflect loss of control by the security forces. []

25X1

Peru: Sendero Luminoso Bombing Campaign Includes Soviet Targets. On 17 July Shining Path terrorists conducted coordinated bombing attacks against high tension towers, Peru's main hydroelectric plant, and commercial targets. Lima and six cities were blacked out, and one policeman was killed. The group also bombed Soviet facilities for the first time, causing structural damage to the Lima offices of the Soviet Airline Aeroflot, the Novosti News Agency, and the Soviet-Peruvian Cultural Institute in Arequipa. []

25X1

Lebanon: Anti-Libyan Terrorism. In recent weeks, the Shia extremist Musa Sadr Brigades have launched several operations against Libyan diplomatic targets in Beirut in an attempt to eliminate Libyan presence and influence in Lebanon:

- On 23 June, gunmen from the Musa Sadr Brigades kidnaped Mustafa al-Maghribi, a senior diplomat at the Libyan People's Bureau Embassy in West Beirut. Amal militiamen rescued Maghribi the same day and turned him over to Syrian military intelligence.

Secret

Secret

- On 9 July, gunmen claiming to be members of the Musa Sadr Brigades kidnaped Muhammad Fayturi, the Libyan Charge. The kidnapers warned all Libyan diplomats to leave Lebanon. The kidnapers released Fayturi later in the day; press reports indicate most of the staff of the Libyan Embassy had gone from Muslim West Beirut to Christian East Beirut by 10 July.
- On 11 July, the Brigades bombed the Libyan Chancellery, causing extensive damage to the building, but—since it was empty—no casualties. The group said the bombing was conducted to protest the scheduled visit of Libyan Foreign Secretary Turayki to Beirut and threatened Turayki's life if he came to Lebanon. Despite these threats, Turayki met with President Gemayel and Prime Minister Karami in Baabda on 12 July and presented a message of support from Colonel Qadhafi.

The Musa Sadr Brigades believe Libya murdered the Imam Musa as-Sadr, their religious leader who disappeared in August 1978 while visiting Tripoli, Libya. Prior to the most recent incidents, the group had attacked Libyan targets six times in various countries since 1979. The extremist Shias are likely to attack Libyan interests again if Tripoli attempts to bring its diplomats back to West Beirut.

25X1

Austria: Al Zulfiqar Targets Americans. On 6 July, Viennese police arrested nine terrorists belonging to the Pakistani group Al Zulfiqar. Interrogation revealed that the band, which had come from India by way of Rome and Damascus, had intended to seize American hostages as a means of putting pressure on the Pakistani Government to free 200 political prisoners. The obviously unsophisticated terrorists were well equipped—three machine pistols, seven automatic pistols, five handgrenades, and a kilo grain of plastic explosive—but on 1 July bungled their first operation, an effort to seize a number of Americans and Canadians attending a reception at a major hotel (they could not find the reception). Five days later the terrorists were arrested when a hotel clerk reported their suspicious behavior to Austrian police. The Vienna incident is the first one we know of in which Al Zulfiqar has plotted a direct attack on Americans outside of Pakistan.

25X1

India: Sikhs Hijack Airliner. Exactly one month after Indian armed forces stormed the Golden Temple, a group of nine Sikhs hijacked an Indian domestic airliner on 5 July and diverted it to Lahore, Pakistan. The plane and its 260 passengers and crew were held hostage for more than 24 hours before the terrorists surrendered to Pakistani police. The hijackers, who are members of the banned All-India Sikh Students Federation, had threatened to blow up the plane with the hostages on it unless India paid a ransom of \$25 million and released Sikh prisoners from the Golden Temple takeover. The ease with which the Sikhs took over the aircraft is alarming, considering that Indian security forces had been anticipating Sikh terrorist attacks on domestic and foreign airliners.

25X1

Secret

Secret

Afghanistan: Al Zulfiqar Terrorist Leader Executed. On 10 July in Kabul, the Afghan regime's press agency announced the recent execution of Muhammad Salimullah Tippu, alias Alamgir, an important member of the anti-Pakistan terrorist group Al Zulfiqar. Tippu had been the leader of a terrorist band which hijacked a Pakistani plane to Kabul in March 1981 and killed one Pakistani passenger. According to the announcement, Tippu—who had allegedly reentered the country illegally—was executed for the crime of hijacking, for the murder committed during the hijacking, and for another murder. It is probably no coincidence that the execution took place as international air carriers are considering lifting sanctions imposed upon Afghanistan in the wake of the 1981 hijacking.

25X1

Secret

Page Denied

Secret

**“Narcoterrorism:”
Two Dimensions
of the Problem**

25X1

Over the past few years, a new term—“narcoterrorism”—has entered the popular lexicon. Generally it refers to the involvement of terrorist and insurgent groups in drug trafficking activities, a linkage which seems to be increasing, although by no means universal. This involvement may be direct as in the case of the Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia (FARC), which as a matter of policy systematically engages in illegal drug cultivation and trafficking. The role of Turkey’s rightist Grey Wolves in heroin trafficking also appeared to be fairly well organized in the late 1970s and early 1980s. More often, however, the involvement appears to be indirect. In some cases, for example, it centers on extortion of money and arms from traffickers who operate in territory controlled by antigovernment elements. Sometimes, subordinate members of a terrorist or insurgent organization may conduct drug deals without the knowledge of their leaders. Although traditional criminal elements will continue to dominate the international drug trade, the potential funding available to terrorist/insurgent groups from even limited involvement in drug trafficking is substantial.

While attention recently has been focused on terrorist/insurgent links to drug trafficking, there is another, although less discussed, side to narcoterrorism—the increasing use of terrorism by traditional trafficking groups. Extreme violence has long been a part of the drug milieu, and gunfights between traffickers and police are nothing new. Additionally, most major traffickers still prefer to thwart antinarcotics measures through the time-honored techniques of bribery and political manipulation. Nevertheless, drug traffickers have begun to engage in a qualitatively different level of violence, striking boldly at high-level officials and the visible symbols of law and order in a systematic attempt to intimidate and deter governments from pursuing strong antinarcotics policies.

Although it is not “pure” terrorism, this violence appears to go beyond traditional criminal activity. It is aimed at an audience larger than the intended victim and has been accompanied—at least in Latin America—by a political message, albeit a crude one. One major Colombian trafficker has established his own rightwing political party.

This new level of violence reflects two forces in collision. On one hand there are the immense profits to be garnered by catering to the growing demand for illegal drugs worldwide. On the other hand, more governments have taken or are threatening to take increasingly stringent measures in an effort to close the wide gap between the level of illicit drug consumption and the provisions of the law:

- On 30 April, gunmen reportedly hired by drug trafficking kingpins shot Colombian Minister of Justice Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, in what was possibly the most significant political assassination in the country since the 1948 murder of Liberal leader Jorge Gaitan. Lara had been an outspoken opponent of the traffickers, and his death appears to have been a clear-cut effort to deter other officials involved in drug enforcement.
- Also in Colombia, in February, traffickers killed a young attorney and official of the New Liberal Party in broad daylight on a crowded street. The lawyer was a major supporter of the 1982 treaty providing for the extradition of Colombian drug traffickers to the United States. Systematic violence by Colombia’s highly organized trafficking groups has also intimidated journalists and in many cases paralyzed the judicial system.

Secret

GI TR 84-016
26 July 1984

- Since 1979, nearly a dozen prominent Italian officials have been assassinated gangland style for maximum public effect by the Sicilian Mafia. Although the Mafia has always been violence prone, the ongoing attacks against high officials coincide with the organization's full-scale entry into the heroin business in the late 1970s. The most important assassination was the September 1982 slaying of anti-Mafia Chief Carlo Alberto della Chiesa whose death was described as a "mortal challenge" to the state. In his annual report for 1983, Italy's top public prosecutor described Mafia killings as "terrorist acts." The accused Mafia killers of Judge Rocco Chinnici, who was slain by a car bomb last year, are being tried under laws formerly used only against terrorists.
- Peru and Bolivia could be on the verge of a qualitative increase in traffickers' use of terrorist tactics. Traffickers in the Upper Huallaga Valley of Peru have used violence effectively against low-level workers to deter them from participating in a US-sponsored coca eradication/crop substitution project. Higher level officials could and probably would be targeted if necessary. In Bolivia, traffickers have threatened retaliation if the government implements a 1983 coca eradication/crop substitution accord with the United States. Several years ago, when traffickers virtually controlled the government of Gen. Garcia Meza, they used rightwing Italian terrorists as enforcers to limit the competition. Given that experience, Bolivian traffickers are fully capable of unleashing systematic violence against the Siles government or any other that would seriously attempt to implement the coca control agreement. In June 1983, Bolivia's biggest trafficker, Roberto Suarez Gomez, temporarily took over the town of San Borja in the remote coca-growing Beni Department. In effect, he held the town hostage to demonstrate that he, not the government, controlled developments in that area.

Like traditional terrorists, traffickers who opt to challenge the authority of the state may provoke harsh countermeasures. Yet in the longer term, traffickers appear to have a greater chance of attaining their goals through systematic violence than do terrorists. Unlike traditional terrorists who often seek wide-ranging changes in society, traffickers who use violence to intimidate generally are after more specific, limited objectives, such as the curtailment of antinarcotics measures. According to one academic expert on the subject, terrorism is more likely to be successful when used for narrowly defined goals. Additionally, many societies exhibit an ambivalence toward firm drug control. Although there are fundamental differences between the aims of traffickers and terrorists, the systematic use of violence by drug traffickers can delegitimize and erode the authority of the state in the same manner as traditional terrorist activity.



25X1

Cuban Support for Terrorism in South America

25X1

In June 1983 Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez acknowledged publicly what other Cuban leaders, including Fidel Castro, had admitted in the past—that one of Havana's basic aims is to foster socialist revolution throughout Latin America. In formulating policies to attain this goal, Cuba divides countries of interest into two broad categories:

- “Operational targets,” where either conditions are ripe for revolutionary activity or regimes have earned Castro's particular antagonism. Here Cuba encourages terrorist and guerrilla groups to cooperate and foment violence by offering training, arms, funds, technical support, and advice.
- “Political targets,” where regimes are less vulnerable and revolutionary potential is low. There Havana seeks to improve diplomatic and economic ties to overcome its isolation, further Castro's Third World leadership aspirations, and compete with the United States for hemispheric backing. Even in those countries, Cuba sometimes supports leftist terrorist groups.

Consequently, in the last 15 years or so, in almost every instance of leftist terrorism in South America a Cuban hand has been somehow involved. (Peru is the signal exception: the Sendero Luminoso apparently wants nothing to do with Havana.)

Argentina

Cuban connections with Argentina's terrorist groups—the Montoneros and the People's Revolutionary Army—date from at least the early 1970s. Havana provided training, funds, and advice, particularly after 1974, when President Juan Peron's death led to a resurgence in terrorist activity. Following the military coup in 1976, the Argentine terrorist groups were crushed, and two Cuban Embassy employees suspected of aiding guerrillas were apparently killed. These

developments, along with growing Argentine-Cuban trade ties led Havana to scale back its involvement in 1977, although it has continued to train, fund, and offer haven to Montoneros who fought in the Nicaraguan revolution and are operating in Central America and elsewhere in the hemisphere. The Falklands war in 1982 produced closer bilateral ties and continued Cuban restraint in Argentina. After President Alfonsin's inauguration last December, Argentina granted Cuba trade credits worth US \$600 million over three years.

25X1

Bolivia

Following the failure of Che Guevara's Bolivian campaign in 1967, successive governments in La Paz held Cuba at diplomatic arm's length until the inauguration of leftist civilian President Siles in October 1982. Siles, his vice president, and a number of his advisers had close contact with Havana during their preceding years in exile.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Siles

25X1

established formal diplomatic relations with Cuba in early 1983, although out of deference to Washington, La Paz has held ties to the charge level and has not opened an embassy in Havana.

25X1

25X1

Brazil

The Brazilian leftist terrorists who received Cuban aid in the mid-1960s were virtually destroyed by the security services. Because the few remaining members have been unable to organize effectively or stage any significant activities, Havana apparently has decided they do not deserve serious support. Moreover, as a result of Brasilia's gradual political liberalization since the late 1970s, the pro-Soviet Brazilian Communist Party has been permitted to campaign for legal status, further splintering former terrorist groups and reducing the revolutionary potential in Brazil. Thus, since the present military government took power in 1979, Havana has primarily sought renewed diplomatic and trade ties. These efforts have made little progress, but Castro is probably counting on the restoration of civilian rule next year to improve his position with Brazil.

Chile

Havana has maintained ties to the main Chilean terrorist group, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), since the late 1960s. The relationship expanded after the 1973 military coup against President Allende, and Havana provided guerrilla warfare training in Cuba for hundreds of Chileans.

Castro attaches special importance to undermining the Pinochet regime, both because of its strident anti-Communism and because it toppled the Cuban-backed Allende government.

In addition, the US Embassy suspects Havana may also be backing the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, a shadowy group that has claimed responsibility for numerous recent bombings.

Colombia

Cuba offered limited support to guerrillas in Colombia beginning in the 1960s, but agreed not to interfere in Colombia's domestic affairs in 1975 when the two countries renewed diplomatic relations. Bogota suspended ties again in 1981 when it became clear that Castro—encouraged by the Sandinista victory in 1979 and embittered by Colombian competition that caused Havana to lose its bid for a UN Security Council seat—had resumed training, arming, and advising insurgents of the 19th of April Movement (M-19).

Cubans may still be providing arms to the guerrillas. Occasional public revelations of continuing Cuban connections with the insurgents

and the Colombian military's strong opposition to renewed diplomatic relations continue to force President Betancur to hold off on normalizing ties.

Ecuador

For some years Cuba has utilized the Ecuadorean Communist Party and other local radical leftist groups to promote anti-US demonstrations and propaganda activities.

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

25X1

25X1

25X1

[redacted]

[redacted] Febres Cordero, the conservative President-elect who assumes office in August, told the US Embassy recently that he intends to maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba as long as it does not interfere in Ecuador's internal affairs. He will probably immediately suspect Havana, however, if terrorist activity begins to plague his government. [redacted]

Paraguay

Since the early 1960s Cuba has demonstrated only sporadic interest in assisting anti-Stroessner groups in Paraguay, [redacted] because none of these groups have realistic insurgent potential and because Castro has not considered conditions in Paraguay favorable for revolutionary activities. The Paraguayan Government has no diplomatic relations with Cuba, and, according to US Embassy reporting, President Stroessner closely monitors Cuban and Soviet activities in neighboring countries. Stroessner, nevertheless, recognizes the antipathy Soviet Bloc countries feel toward his regime, and he uses what he views as an imminent international Communist threat as the main justification for his authoritarian rule. [redacted]

Peru

Cuba supported unsuccessful Peruvian guerrillas in the mid-1960s. In the 1970s Cuba avoided interfering in Peru because of the Soviet Union's desire not to endanger its growing arms supply relationship with the country. In April 1980, diplomatic relations between Peru and Cuba were reduced to the charge level because of a diplomatic dispute and trade problems. The Belaunde administration has maintained polite but distant relations at the same level since it succeeded the military regime in July 1980. [redacted]

Uruguay

Uruguay's Tupamaro guerrillas, one of the most effective terrorist forces in the world in the late 1960s, were stamped out domestically in the early 1970s. Since that time, Cuba has provided safehaven and training and possibly some arms and funding to Tupamaros in exile. In September 1979 [redacted] 100 to 200 Tupamaros had returned to Cuba after fighting with the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. [redacted]

[redacted] Uruguay does not have diplomatic relations with Cuba, a situation that is not likely to change soon. [redacted]

Venezuela

Although Cuba actively supported Venezuelan insurgents in the 1960s, [redacted] The Castro regime has probably been restrained by its desire to improve diplomatic and economic relations with Caracas, by its recognition of popular opposition to revolutionary violence in Venezuela, and by the absence of a viable homegrown movement to which aid could be funneled. Venezuela's only significant terrorist movement, Bandera Roja

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Secret

(Red Flag), has taken a severe drubbing from the security forces over the past two years or so, and most of its leaders are in prison. Earlier this spring Cuba made a major push to persuade the newly elected Lusinchi administration to normalize relations, which had been downgraded in 1980 over a diplomatic incident. President Lusinchi's distaste for Castro-style Communism, however, along with his distrust of Cuban motives and actions in Central America, has been reinforced by the brutal way Havana has dealt with Cuban citizens seeking asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana. Consequently, the prospects for an upgrading of ties between the two governments currently appear remote.

25X1

25X1

Page Denied

Next 4 Page(s) In Document Denied

Secret

International Terrorist Incidents Statistical Overview—1984

By Type

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	56	40	63	55	55	44							313	500
Armed attack	17	14	19	13	6	7							76	68
Arson	5	2	5	4	7	9							32	49
Assault	0	0	1	0	0	0							1	0
Barricade	0	2	1	1	0	2							6	35
Bombing	22	8	30	31	35	21							147	262
Hijacking	0	2	0	0	1	0							3	6
Kidnaping	2	7	4	1	1	5							20	40
Other	10	5	3	5	5	0							28	40

By Region

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	56	40	63	55	55	44							313	500
North America	0	1	1	1	1	1							5	12
Latin America	7	5	5	16	21	1							55	128
Western Europe	19	14	19	19	22	17							110	186
USSR/Eastern Europe	0	0	1	0	0	1							2	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	8	3	4	4	0	2							21	17
Mideast and North Africa	16	16	28	14	10	22							106	114
Asia/other	6	1	5	1	1	0							14	39

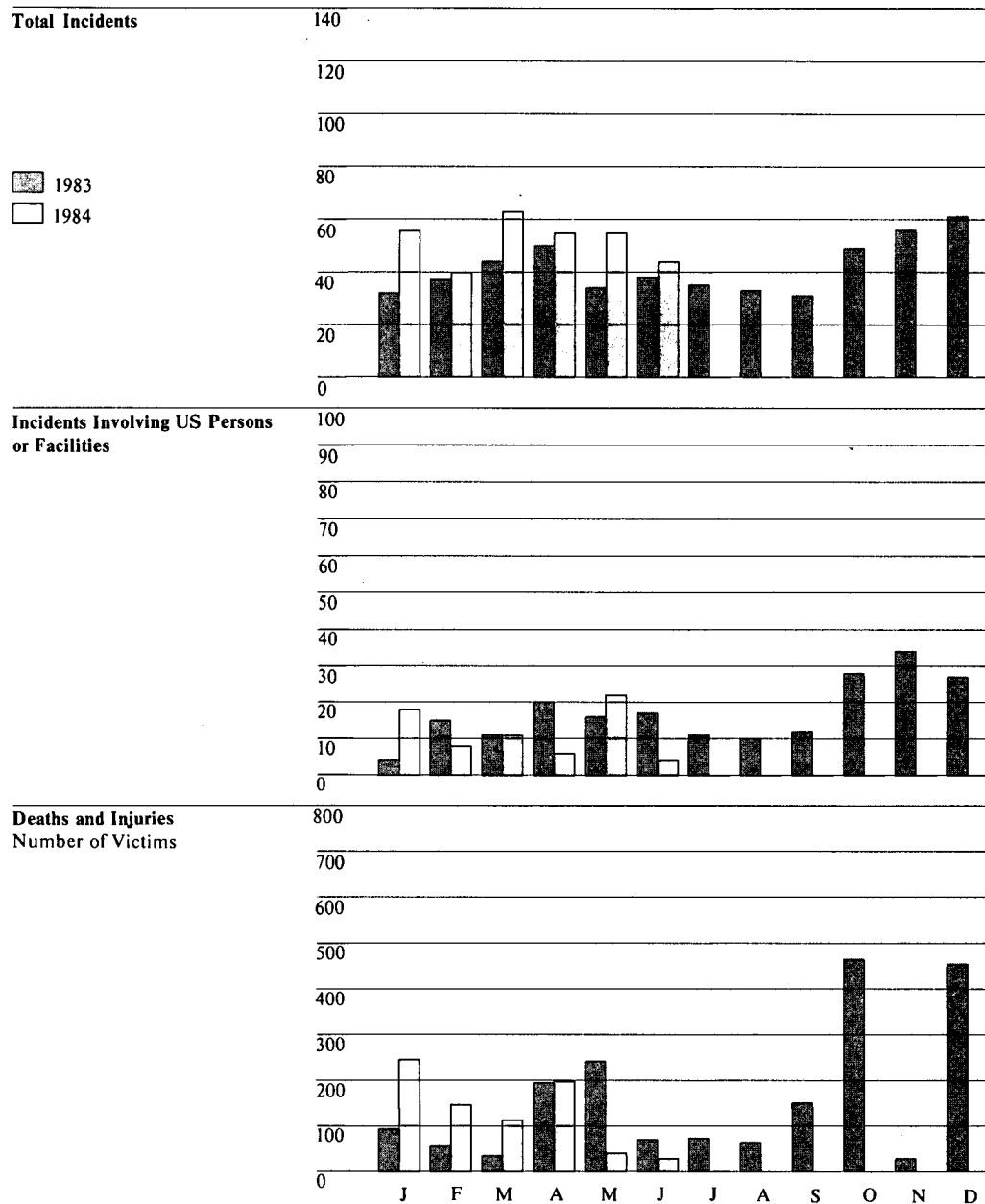
By Category of Victim or Installation Attacked

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1984 Total	1983
Total	56	40	63	55	55	44							313	500
Diplomatic	10	10	16	7	6	7							56	213
Military	6	4	4	5	5	8							32	92
Other government	7	1	13	18	17	7							58	28
Business	20	13	15	13	18	6							85	70
Other	13	12	15	12	14	16							82	97

Note: Figures are subject to change as additional information is received.

25X1

Secret

Secret**International Terrorist Incidents, 1983-84**

303260 7-84

25X1

Secret

Chronology

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international terrorist events and counterterrorism developments that have occurred or come to light since our last issue. Events and developments that have already been described in the Highlights at the front of this publication are not included. []

25X1

25 May 1984

Northern Italy: Terrorists Killed in Explosion

In Bolzano, two men died when a bomb exploded in their possession. Police identified both men as members of a German-speaking terrorist group which supports self-determination in Italy's Alto Adige (South Tirol). []

25X1

6 June 1984

Angola: UNITA Continues Urban Terrorism

In Matala, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) bombed a Cuban residence, killing five Cubans. In Sao Joao, two UNITA bombs exploded—one in the Angolan Oil Company Commissioner's office—killing at least 12 Angolan soldiers and three Cubans. Cubans have been major targets in UNITA's recent urban terrorist campaign. []

25X1

16 June 1984

South Africa: Arrest of ANC Terrorists

In Durban, security forces arrested three African National Congress (ANC) activists for threatening to destroy shops if merchants failed to close them on the anniversary of the Soweto riots. [] one suspect admitted he had received training in East Germany. []

25X1

25X1

18 June 1984

Spain: Civil Servant Slain

In Ispaster, members of the military wing of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M) shot and killed a civil servant. []

25X1

21 June 1984

Turkey: Security Forces Round Up Militants

In a shootout with police in Ordu Province, three members of Revolutionary Way (Dev Yol) were killed, one was wounded, and two were captured unharmed. Arms and ammunition were also seized. []

25X1

27 June 1984

Israel: Bombs Defused

On 27 June in a Jewish area of West Jerusalem, Israeli police defused a bomb found on a crowded bus. On 5 July in Tel Aviv, Israeli police defused an explosive charge found at a bus stop. Palestinian extremists were probably responsible for both attempted bombings. Palestinian groups claimed responsibility for several attacks on Israeli buses earlier this year. []

25X1

28 June 1984

Guadeloupe: Explosives Seized

Near Point-au-Pitre, authorities seized 55 kilograms of explosives. Two people were arrested, and a third is being sought. Each is from a different leftist group. This is the first public evidence of cooperation among leftists in Guadeloupe. [REDACTED]

25X1

Lebanon: Algerian Ambassador's Residence Attacked

In Beirut, Amal militiamen fired machineguns and rockets at the Algerian Ambassador's residence. Guards at the residence returned the fire. The reason for the attack is unknown. Algerian diplomats later met with officials from various organizations to try to prevent further attacks. [REDACTED]

25X1

29 June 1984

India: Two Suspicious Iranians Arrested

In Bombay, two Iranians were arrested at the airport when Indian authorities discovered they were carrying explosives and a loaded pistol with a silencer. The weapons were found in the false bottom of a suitcase. Indian police believe the men came to India to attack anti-Khomeini exiles, but they also are concerned about reports that Punjab terrorists receive aid from Iranian agents. [REDACTED]

25X1

Honduras: Members of Cinchoneros Arrested

In San Pedro Sula, police, acting on a tip from a jealous girlfriend, arrested seven people believed to be members of the Cinchoneros terrorist organization, which was responsible for multiple bombings in late March. The police also confiscated weapons, explosives, and leftist literature. [REDACTED]

25X1

Late June 1984

Sudan: Rebels Still Hold West German Hostages

In southern Sudan, rebels took the director of the West German volunteer program hostage. He had contacted them in hopes of gaining the release of two Germans taken hostage in May. The director later managed to escape. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

June-July 1984

Somalia: Rebels Initiate Terrorist Strikes

In Hargeisa, Somali National Movement commandos claimed to have bombed the home of a regime supporter and the local government headquarters. The rebels threatened to assassinate regime officials and suggested they might already have been involved in an assassination attempt against the Minister of the Interior. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

Secret

Early July 1984

Mozambique: Expulsion of ANC Officials

Press reports indicate that the Maputo regime has expelled at least seven senior African National Congress (ANC) officials including Joe Slovo, chief strategist of the ANC's military wing. If true, the expulsions further demonstrate Mozambique's willingness to eliminate the terrorist threat to South Africa from its territory in compliance with the Nkomati Accord. []

25X1

France: Members of Action Directe Arrested

Police arrested three members of the military arm of Action Directe (AD) during the course of a holdup in Paris. []

25X1

Iraq: Kurds Release Two Foreign Hostages

Near the Turkish border, members of the Democratic Party of Iraqi Kurdistan released two European technicians who had been held by the group since February. They reported having been held with several other foreigners in a mountain camp. This Kurdish group is known to be still holding a West German and an Austrian kidnaped on 15 June and three Frenchmen captured in December last year. []

25X1

25X1

1 July 1984

France: Iranian Agents Arrested

In a city in northern France, three Shias were arrested by authorities as suspected Iranian agents. The suspects are Moroccan, Algerian, and Iranian nationals and are the same individuals expelled from the United Kingdom in May for plotting to assassinate an anti-Khomeini Iranian journalist in London. []

25X1

Uganda: Rebels Turning to Terrorism?

Near Kampala, rebels of the National Resistance Army fighting the Obote government captured a senior official of the governing party. After shooting him in each arm and breaking a number of ribs and other bones, the rebels released the official with an ultimatum demanding that the regime negotiate with the movement. This is the first instance we have noted in which the rebels used terrorist tactics against the regime. []

25X1

1-6 July 1984

Peru: State of Emergency Extended

Armed attacks against security forces and installations by Sendero Luminoso killed two civil guards and injured four. Bombings of the Ministry of Education, banks, and communications and power facilities claimed three civilian lives. In Huancayo, Sendero Luminoso terrorists bombed the US-affiliated Binational Center causing \$15,000 damage but no injuries; security forces arrested 38 suspects. As a result of these attacks the Belaunde government has extended the state of emergency for 30 days. []

25X1

2 July 1984

Lebanon: Newspaper Office Attacked

Unidentified attackers fired a rocket at the building of the L'Orient-Le Jour newspaper, which also houses an office of UPI. The bomb reportedly caused extensive damage and injured one person. []

25X1

Spain: Retired Army Officer Slain

In Portu-Galete, a retired Army officer was shot and killed, probably by members of ETA/M. []

25X1

3 July 1984

Lebanon: Israelis Bomb Radical Shia Camp

Israeli warplanes conducted two bombing raids against the Janta camp in the Bekaa Valley. The camp is used by Iranian-backed extremist Shia groups. []

25X1

Yugoslavia: Explosion Viewed as Anti-Tito

In Belgrade, a bomb blast damaged a plaque and monument located in a park dedicated to the memory of the late President Tito. The explosion occurred on the eve of countrywide celebrations to mark the World War II resistance of Tito's partisan forces, leading the Yugoslav press to conclude that the explosion was intended to dishonor the memory of the former president. []

25X1

4 July 1984

Greece: Two More Libyans Murdered

In Athens, two Libyan dental students were found brutally murdered in their apartment. In a crime reminiscent of Libyan killings of anti-Qadhafi students in 1980 and 1981, the two were beaten, strangled, and gagged before being shot twice in the back. The victims, who were opponents of the Qadhafi regime, almost certainly were killed by Libyan agents continuing Qadhafi's murder campaign against his domestic opponents in exile. []

25X1

Lebanon: Attack on Palestinian Camp

Three unidentified armed men drove into the Burj al-Barajinah camp in the southern suburbs of Beirut and opened fire on camp residents, killing two and wounding two. []

25X1

4-5 July 1984

Sri Lanka: Tamil Bombings, Attack on Police Station

In the eastern town of Ampara, seven young men believed to be Tamils attacked a police station, wounding two policemen and stealing 20 assorted weapons. The next day, three business establishments on the Jaffna peninsula were bombed, resulting in one person dead and two others wounded. Twelve more bombs went off along roads in Jaffna city, but did no damage and produced no casualties. []

25X1

5-6 July 1984

Namibia: Seven Injured in Three Bomb Attacks

In Namibia, seven people were injured in three bombings of business and residential targets. The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) probably planted the bombs. SWAPO has recently increased its attacks on civilian targets. []

25X1

6 July 1984

Bulgaria: Court Imposes Death Sentence for Bomb Killings

In Sofia, a Bulgarian court sentenced a man to death for an April bombing that killed five people and injured nine. []

25X1

Secret

Secret

Lebanon: Car Bomb Kills Civilians in Jubayl

A car bomb exploded in the town of Jubayl, in a Lebanese Forces area north of Beirut. Three passengers were killed and several others were wounded. No one claimed credit for the bombing.

25X1

Spain: Bombings in Cities Damage Buildings

In the cities of Madrid, Cordoba, Seville, Malaga, Gijon, and Barcelona, coordinated bomb attacks resulted in injury to one person and damage to eight buildings. The First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) claimed responsibility for the attacks.

25X1

Turkey: Bombing Injures Two

In Istanbul, a bomb blast at the Chamber of Industry injured two passers-by and caused structural damage to the building. No group claimed credit for the bombing.

25X1

7 July 1984

Iraq: A Dubious Dawa Claim

The Mujahedin of the Iranian-directed Iraqi Dawa Party claimed that one of its members drove a truck loaded with 100 kilograms of explosives into an Iraqi Army headquarters, killing many Iraqis. The attack cannot be confirmed, and we doubt it occurred.

25X1

9 July 1984

Panama: Explosion in Government Building

In Panama City, a small homemade bomb exploded in a restroom at the Finance Ministry, causing some damage but no injuries. The "Gutierrez-Gomez Caloma Resistance," a previously unknown group said to have been formed in reaction to the recent electoral outcome in Panama, has claimed responsibility. Bombing incidents are unusual in this country, the only ones in recent memory being the 1983 actions of a deranged expoliceman.

25X1



10 July 1984

Corsica: Bombs Target French Real Estate

In Ajaccio, 26 explosions damaged banks, apartments, and other property owned by mainland Frenchmen; injuries occurred. These were the first bombings since the French Government dissolved Corsica's first elected regional assembly last month. No one claimed responsibility, but the bombings are typical of the pattern adopted by the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC), which seeks independence from France.

25X6

25X1

Lebanon: Mayor Killed in Southern Lebanon

The mayor of a town south of Sidon was killed by a bomb that exploded in his car as he was driving to work. An anti-Israeli group calling itself the Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the attack and warned that other "Israeli agents" would suffer a similar fate. [redacted]

25X1

Syria: Possible Assassination Attempt Against Vice President Khaddam

Near Damascus, a small bomb exploded in a parked car as another car carrying Vice President Khaddam passed by. No one was injured. The US Embassy reported that initially Khaddam suspected that supporters of his rival, Vice President Rif'at Assad, were responsible, since the attack took place in an area under control of Assad's forces. Others, such as Palestinians, Lebanese Christians, or the Muslim Brotherhood, however, also have motives for attacking a senior Syrian official. Moreover, the small size of the bomb argues it was not a serious assassination attempt. [redacted]

25X1

Greece: Bomb Defused at Radio-TV Station

In Athens, police defused an improvised explosive device planted near a crowded snack bar in the headquarters of the state-run television channel, ERT-l. The bomb, set to explode during peak operating hours, could have caused serious damage and injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the incident. [redacted]

25X1

12 July 1984

West Bank: Bombs Found Near Jewish Settlement

For the second time in a week a bomb was found on a road near the Shilo settlement. A local Arab newspaper noted that two of the accused Jewish terrorists now on trial live in the settlement. Police, suspecting the bombs were placed by Palestinians, imposed a curfew on a nearby Arab village. [redacted]

25X1

Ecuador: AVC Occupies Newspaper Offices

In Guayaquil, armed members of Alfaro Vive Carajo (AVC) forced employees of the *Extra* and *Expresso* newspapers to publish a proclamation accusing the government of torturing AVC members arrested during an attempted bank robbery. [redacted]

25X1

14 July 1984

Spain: Bombing and Bank Robbery

In Barcelona, four suspected members of GRAPO robbed a French bank of \$1,860 and planted a bomb that destroyed the bank. There were no serious injuries. [redacted]

25X1

Spain: ETA Terrorists Extradited

Two of four ETA terrorists arrested in Belgium in 1983 were extradited to Spain after the Spanish Government promised Belgian authorities they would receive a fair trial. Reprisal threats from ETA have been reported by the Spanish press. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Lebanon: Newspaper Editor Attacked

In West Beirut, unidentified gunmen attacked the home of Talal Salman, editor of the leftist newspaper *As Safir*, wounding Salman and two bodyguards. *As Safir* reportedly receives Libyan funding. The attack sparked a one-day strike by the Lebanese press. Although no group claimed responsibility, several groups, including extremist Shias and the Lebanese Forces, presumably have motives for conducting the attack. []

25X1

14-15 July 1984**France: Bombing, Vandalism by French Basque Extremists**

In St. Jean de Luz, tires were slashed on 80 cars from outside the area. On Sunday morning a tourist office in St. Jean Pied de Port was damaged by a bomb explosion. The French Basque group Iparretarrak claimed responsibility for the bombing; it was probably also responsible for the tire slashings, which were reminiscent of its antitourist campaign two years ago. []

25X1

15 July 1984**South Africa: Bombings by New Terrorist Group**

In Soweto, the South African Suicide Squad (SASS) claimed credit for the firebombing of the home of a black labor union leader, who is a prominent advocate of foreign investment in South Africa. According to the press, SASS has been setting off about one bomb a week since it appeared earlier this year. The US Consulate in Johannesburg believes the group is probably composed of "free-lance" terrorists, rather than being part of ANC, the major black resistance organization. []

25X1

Mid-July 1984**Israel: Searching Ships for Terrorists**

Off the coast of Lebanon, Israeli naval forces intercepted a Lebanese merchant ship reportedly involved in a failed attempt to land terrorists in Israel from rubber boats. [] said no terrorists were on board when the ship was stopped, but interrogation of the crew revealed details of the alleged plot, which apparently was to take place some three weeks earlier. [] the Israeli Defense Forces has been stopping various suspicious ships at sea. On 29 June, Israeli forces stopped a Cypriot ferry and brought it to Haifa because the IDF reportedly had information that terrorists were on board; Israel is still holding two Palestinian passengers from the ferry. The IDF believes Palestinian terrorists were planning a major operation before the 20 July Knesset elections. []

25X1

25X1

25X1

16 July 1984**Spain: Bombings of Government Offices**

In Barcelona, Tarragona, and Torrente four bomb explosions caused structural damage to government offices. There were no casualties. The Catalan separatist group Terra Lliure claimed responsibility for the two explosions in Torrente, and police suspect they were also responsible for those in Barcelona and Tarragona. []

Beirut: Jewish Leader Murdered

A leader of the Beirut Jewish community was found murdered near Beirut Airport. Amal militiamen reportedly had warned him to sever his ties with Israel or his life would be in danger. []

25X1

25X1

Japan: Coordinated Firebombings

In cities across Japan, terrorists set off a series of firebombs at nine locations within a two-hour span. The targets included two US Navy communications facilities and several offices concerned with promoting relations between Japan and South Korea. Japanese police suspect the bombings were the work of the radical leftist Battle Flag Faction. The firebombs ranged from simple oily rags to Molotov cocktails and sophisticated timed devices; there were no casualties in the attacks and damage to all of the facilities was minor. []

25X1

18 July 1984

El Salvador: Assemblyman Shot

In San Salvador, a rightwing ARENA party deputy to the legislative assembly was shot four times by four unknown assailants. He is reported to be in guarded condition. The incident, assumed to be an assassination attempt, occurred in a restaurant. While no group has claimed credit, officials suspect the Revolutionary Party of Central America (PRTC). A member of the FMLN, the PRTC has claimed responsibility for a number of recent assassinations. []

25X1

20 July 1984

Lebanon: Soviet Embassy Attacked

In West Beirut, a rocket-propelled grenade hit the Soviet Embassy, causing damage but no casualties. The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad Organization claimed responsibility for the attack. Another group calling itself Sharp Sword—previously unheard of—also claimed responsibility. []

25X1

Secret

Secret

Secret